## FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2.

The WHIG STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION meets at Syracuse on Wednesday the 7th of September, (next Wednesday,) as we have stated repeatedly. It was erraneou

TT The WRIG Young MEN'S STATE CONVENTION mee at Augurn on Wednesday the 21st inst, (just two weeks after the nominations.) We hope to meet there a glorious gathering of the Young Whigsof New-York.

## A Double-Sheet Tribune

Will be issued from this office To-morrow Morning, containing a full account of the RECEPTION OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CON-GRESS with the Speeches, etc. etc. We thus make room for a large amount of rich and valuable Literary and other matter which has been crowded out from day to day by the pressure of events demanding instant relation and comment. The Double-Sheet will contain a full original account of the newly discovered Schoharie Caves, a spirited Poem by Hosmen; reviews of many recently published works, with extracts; Last Speech of Mr. Hudson in defence of the PROTECTIVE POLICY, and a variety of Literary items, beside the News of the Day .-Extra copies will be for sale at the counter at Two Cents each, or in wrappers for the Mails at Three Cents.

Advertisers will ablige us by sending in their favor as early To-day as convenient. No extra charge will be

### Public Reception of the Democratic Whig Members of Congress.

A large number of the true Representatives of the People the Democratic Whig Members of Congress, will visit this City on Friday, September 2d, 1842. The General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men, co-operating with other Clay Committees, have made

arrangements for the Public Reception of these faithful ser vants of the People. Our distinguished guests will be received at Elizabeth port, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in a Steamboat which has been provided and suitably decorated for the occasion. The boat will leave the foot of Barclay-street, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Appropriate salutes will be fired from

Elizabethport, Staten Island, Jersey City, Brooklyn, the Battery, and the Steamboat. Our fellow-citizens are invited to assemble at the Battery at 5 o'clock, P. M., precisely at which hour a processi will be formed to escort our guests to their quarters. A place is reserved in the procession for mounted citizen

who are particularly invited to attend. A public meeting will be held in the Tahernacle in the evening at 8 o'clock, at which place some of our most distinguished friends will be introduced to, and will address their fellow-citizens. Doors to be open at half-past 7 o'clock The galleries to be exclusively reserved for Ladies an Gentlemen accompanying them. National Hall will also

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman. J. W. HARRISON, Secretary.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Reception, and will meet the Members of Congress at Elizabethport: J Phillips Phœsix,
John L Lawrence,
Peter J Nevins,
Dudley Selden,
Jas J Van Allen.

J Phillips Phœsix,
Frederick Pents,
J N Reynolds,
David Leavitt,
John C Hamilton, Edward Prime Hamilton Fish, Wm A F Pentz, Wm D Murphy,

Nathaniel Weed, Joseph Tucker, Ellis Potter, Rich'd S Williams, Wm Sam'l Johnson. Aaron Clark. JOHN L. LAWRENCE will preside at the Tabernacle

assisted by the Committee of Reception. The Steamboat Fairfield on her approach to the City wil be escorted through the Bay by numerous boats and water craft. It is understood that the Procession will pass through the Park in front of the City Hall, the steps of which will be reserved for Ladies.

# The Reception.

The Whigs of Elizabethtown have claimed the privilege of giving a Temperance Collation to the Whig Members of Congress at 1 o'clock to-day on their arrival from Philadelphia. They wil alse fire a salute in honor of their visit. A Committee from their number will unite with that from New-York in escorting our sommon guests to this

On arriving, the boat will take a turn up the East River, and then land at pier No. 1, North River, as already stated. The Procession will then (5 o'cleck, P. M.) be formed under the direction of the following Marshals:

EDW. T. BACKHOUSE, JOWN RIDLEY, JOHN T. ALLEN, FLORENCE MAHONY.

Mounted Citizens will form on State streetthe right resting on Bowling Green. The carriages will be stationed in Washington street, the horses heads towards the Battery, where the Members of Congress will be received, and with the Committee of Reception, proceed up Battery

The line of march will be through Whitehall to Beaver, down Beaver to Wall, up Wall to Nassau, through Nassau and Maiden Lane to Broadway, up Breadway to Park Row, through Park Row, Centre and Chamber streets to Broadway, down Broadway to the Astor House, the quarters of the Members.

Need we ask every Whig who loves the Good Cause and the men who have so nobly and wisely sustained it in Congress, winning at last a decided triumph over a few foes and treacherous ingrates to be on the wharf at 5 o'clock to unite in the Procession? Friends of Home Labor and of National Prosperity! the skies brighten once more and our gallant Representatives in Congress have nobly fought our battles! Give them at least a cheer for their exertions and their triumph!

Why did n't you pass the Tariff bill first without the Distribution?" says a Loco. Sir, the Whigs passed it first exactly right, and then as near right as they could get it. They had no light to pass it as it ought not to be for fear John would veto it if they passed it as it should be. After his Veto, the case was altered. And, if they had passed it first as it now is, he would certainly have vetoed it. But they passed it just right and he vetoed it on just such grounds that he was obliged to sign it this time. In the game of heading the Whigs, he had headed himself, and could n't dodge. If he is satisfied with his experiment, we

RHODE ISLAND .- A regular Election for Members of the Legislature (House) and for Members of a legally called Convention to form a New Constitution took place in Rhode Island on Tuesday. All citizens of the U. States who had resided in the State were entitled to vote-vet the Dorr men refused to participate in it, but gathered in great force at a Clam-Bake instead, where they had good eating and tall talking. All those accused of being 'Algerines' were cleared off the ground, and a pistol was drawn by a ruffian on one young man, who, on being threatened with a flogging, retired to his boat and said he 'would take it now. It is the evident intention of the 6000 party to refuse a Liberal Constitution and Free Suffrage if granted in a legal manner, and once more attempt to take them by the strong arm. In this insane and murderous cause they can only meet with additional discomfiture, and most richly will they de-

WHITE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

DINNER TO LORD ASHBURTON.

This complimentary festival was given last evening at the Astor House. The arrangements of the room were in splendid taste, as might be expected, prepared as they were by the Proprietors of the Astor, and about a hundred and fifty of our most respectable citizens were present. The Stars and Stripes, with the Cross of St. George, were suspended at the lower end of the room. while over the head of the President was this in-

THE TREATY GREAT BRITAIN. WASHINGTO Ashburten.

The Committee seemed to have disposed matters in an orderly manner, though on a scale, in many respects, of narrow and contemptible illiberality, which would have done infinite credit to an unusually sordid keeper of a shilling refectory. The courtesy of Messrs. Colman and Stetson, however, the unrivalled hosts of the ASTOR, made ample amends for all deficiencies in this respect. At a little past 7 o'clock the band struck up Hail Columbia,' and followed it by 'Rule Briania.' During their performances the distinguished guest came in, and the President, PETER A. JAY, Esq., took his seat, with the following gentlemen on either side :-

THE PRESIDENT.

The MAYOR, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Potts, Lord John Hay, Mr. Mills. T. C. Grattan, Edward Perry, Col. Bankhead. Hon. Geo. Evans, Mr. Speddings, M H Grinnell Mr Bruce. Officers of Warspite Officers of Warspite. Grace was then said by Rev. Dr. WAIN-

During the eating of the dinner, which occupied something over an hour, the band played several pleasing tunes; thanks were returned by the Rev. Dr. Porrs, and after clearing the table, the President announced the following toasts:-1. The President of the United States .-

WRIGHT.

[Drunk in utter silence.]

2. The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland - [Three cheers.]

3. Our Guest, Lord Ashburton.—Happiness and honor to has contributed to preserve peace between two

To the third, which was received with nine theers. Lord ASHBURTON replied as follows :-

Gentlemen :- In rising to return thanks for the honor you have done me, I apprehend it is not unusual in this country, as it certainly is not in my own, for a person in my situation feelings with which he is overcome. I am quite aware gentlemen, that the reception you have been pleased to give this toast is rather directed to the sentiment which accompanies it than to the individual who is so fortunate on this sceasion as to have called forth your kindness. I assure you gentlemen, that the duty which, under any circumstances would devolve upon me to utter in a few words the deep feelings of the present occasion is still more strongly impressed upon me by the important subject with which my name for some time bas been connected. Having passed my early life, as is known to many of you who are now present-for the commerce of this country and the comherce of England are so intimately connected that it could not well remain unknown-1 say having passed the early part of my life in active employment, I had certainly hoped close the remainder of it in the peace and quiet to which a life of industry and activity is entitled. (Cheers.)

But when I perceived that there was an apparent oppor unity of effecting that, with the importance of which my own breast had always been deeply impressed, the binding ogether of two great countries-I can hardly call them two, for they are one people though living on different continents cheers]-I say that when an opportunity of this kind occurred I telt not one moment's hesitation, but came to this country to promote the negotiations which have been so happily terminated, and which this day receive the applause and approbation you are pleased to bestow. [Cheers.] Gentlemen-I cannot but consider it as an auspicious and singular event, that the gentleman who presides at this hospitable meeting should be the descendant-the immediate descendant-of a man whose name, as long as honos, and pariotism, and virtue are venerated in this country, will ever be recollected with regard and affection-I mean the late Mr JAY, [cheers]: that he should be the immediate descendant of a gentleman who stepped forward on a similar occasion, who appeared in our own country of England, and wh under circumstances much more arduous, I beg to say, than I encountered, succeeded in the same manner in preserving peace of which ! have been the humble instrument on the present occasion. [Cheers.] The task imposed upor Mr. JAY was of a much more serious nature than mine, when he came as the messenger of peace: still he did succeed in maintaining the independence of his country and in holding ner aloof from the dangers of war, and at that time laid broad and firm the foundations for the great commercial

rosperity of America. [Cheers.] I, Gentlemen, fortunately had much less dificulty to encounter, for I am free to say that when I look at the reception I met in Washington by the President and his Government, by the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the reception I met with in Boston that Cradle of Liberty and Independence, (cheers) at the reception I have met from all of this great city, in having the pleasure of shaking hands, as I am informed, with three thousands of her in-habitants collected together to meet me, not from compulsion, but of their own tree will-when I look upon these temonstrations among your people, I cannot avoid asking myself-where was the danger of war with this country (cheers.) We have seen nothing (and of what may have aken place that I have not seen, I do not pretend to judge or scan) we have seen nothing but the greatest cordiality and the warmest feeling of good will and friendship. Although, therefore, I have had the advantage of healing ditficulties, and I am not insensible to the fact that slight difficulties if they are not healed in season often fester and grow so formidable as to defy every remedy, and I am not disposed, therefore, to deny that in this I have done the State some service,-(cheers) looking at this country and finding much the same rigor of intellect and character with which I had been acquainted many years ago, I could not believe that such a people, with such feelings as my countrymen entertain, would ever, on light grounds be

rought into variance with them. At the same time, I should be unjust if in considering the high gratification caused by the results of the late negocsaion, I should assume any peculiar merit to myself. I am bound, as I have already told you, to say that I have met nothing but the most earnest desire on the part of all your government, and the same earnest feeling on that of my wn; and more especially is it my duty to offer the humble tribute of my admiration and acknowledgement to the great man-for great he undoubtedly is, and is reputed to be such all over the world-your present Secretary of State, with vnom I found myself engaged-(loud applause)-a gentle nan, distinguished, as most of you know, by the highest description of talent; and my only regret is, that he is prevented, by accidental circumstances as I understand, from attending the present dinner; and this I regret the more be. cause his eloquence would do better justice to the occasion

on which we are met together. (Cheers.) Gentlemen : I have not words to express the gratitude feel on finding myself in this great city-in this company of the most respectable citizens in it-concerned in the great operations of commerce, those occupations and those purmits of life in which so many years of my own have been spent; and in returning to my own country, I shall ever retain the most grateful recollections of the reception with

which you have been pleased to honor me. I have only to say, gentlemen, that it is a common obseration that to persons in an advanced period of life their early acts seem the happist, and that happiness generally wanes with advancing age. But of all the recollections o my life, I shall carry to my grave nothing that will give me pleasure superior to that last act of it which has brought me here, and which has now been so successfully terminated.

The President then announced the following 4. Daniel Webster.—Specially representing the United States in the Treaty of Washington, ne has nobly fulfilled the trust. [Received with nine cheers.]

The following letter, addressed to the Committee of Arrangements, was then read:-

Washington, Aug. 30, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant inviting me to a public Dinner to be given in New-York, on the 1st of September, to Lerd Ashburton, in bonor of his character and of congratulation upon the successful termination of his mission of Peace. Although it is my intention to go North within a lew days for the purpose of health and recreation, yet it will not be in my power to leave this city in time to be in w.Vork on the 1st of September.

New-York on the 1st of Septemoer.

I pray you to believe me, gentlemen, that no one entertains more cordial sentiments of respect than myself towards the distinguished person who is to be your guest on the I have the honor to be respectfully your ob't servant,

Hon. GEORGE EVANS, Schater from Maine then responded to the toast as follows:-

I regret for many reasons that our distinguished citizen to whem you have paid the meed of applause, so richly merited, is not present, in his own impressive eloquence to return to you his acknowledgements for the kind approval you have manifested at the result of the important negotiations in which he has so largely participated. As there is no other person present who has been so near an observer as myself

of the progress of this negotiation, I yield to suggestions made to me by many respectable gentlemen present to return, in his name, sincere thanks for the favor bestowed on the labor he has so recently concluded. The public situation I so unworthily fill has made me a near witness, and an interested witness I may add-to the ardnous and responsible and laborious efforts which have engaged our distinguished fellow citizen and eminent statesman in the labor imposed upon him in bringing to a happy conclusion. may say all the subjects of difference between two great nations. I am restrained, sir, as you are well aware, from speaking minutely of the correspondence which preceded the termination of this most important negotiation. But I may say; and with no breach of cofidence I trust, that whenever the world shall be favored with a perusal of all the documents connected with the subject, so Argerican will find a blush on his cheek in reading those ableand important state papers which have enjanated from his pen. [Cheers.]

Sure I am, on the other hand, that there is no man who regards the honor and interest and happiness of his country and of the human race, but will feel proud of the land that gave him birth, at the manifestations of the gigantic intellect and noble patriotism he displayed and which shine through the documents to which reference has been made. (Cheers.) An arduous labor was indeed imposed on the American Secretary of State. It was no light matter of itself to cope with the clear, discerning, sagacious intellect of the distin guished nobleman to whom, with far-seeing sagacity, the British Government confided the important interests they had at stake. (Cheers.)

But in addition to all that, which is no light labor be assured-as you will be assured when the correspondence between the two gentlemen shall be given to the world-in addition to all that, as an American negociator he had a domestic treaty to make with States largely interested in the same subject of negociation that existed between us and the foreign power. It was no light labor that was thus imposed upon the Secretary.

But the country knew the distinguished gentleman to whom her interests and her honor were confided on this occasion; and though occupying now a new and untried position, the country had had previous proof of the transcendent ability and noble patriotism on which she could rely for the full justification and maintenance of her rights, her interests and her honor; and she did repese, as the event proved, an unerring confidence in the power which he brought to bear on the various interesting and exciting topics which became subjects of discussion and negocia-

tion. (Cheers.) Your worthy President and the distinguished gentleman and nobleman who have just addressed you, have already spoken of the inestinable value of peace to all men. They have not over-estimated nor overrated its incalculable ad vantages; and if they be so inappreciable, as in truth they are, with what gratification shall we not hail the removal of the irritating and vexatious causes which had threatened to plunge two powerful nations, which have to many interests in common, into the dire calamities of war and bloodshed! In every quarter of the globe, under every sky, are the interests of these two nations liable to come in conflict. How desirable is it, then, to remove as far and as fast as is practicable all these old sources of discontent which, more than once, have threatened the peace of these two powers! The meteor flag of England waves in no breeze of heaven where the American ensign floats not by its side. The ocean-warrior walks no field of fame on any wave where he is not liable to meet-and where he may not meet-the gallant, distinguished defenders of this our younger Country, who, without vanity or national pride, I hope I may say, are known to all the civ lized nations of the warld as distinguished in their profes sion and as ready to bare their bosams in defence of their nstitutions as the gallant men of any other land. (Cheers.) Our commerce is liable to infringe upon hers in every latitude and in every longitude. How desirable is i , then, that every occasion of disquietude, every source of uneasiness should be removed—that these two great nations may nove on in their common career of happiness and glory promoting and advancing the well-being of the human race -advancing every where civilization, literature and seience; for where the English language is spoken, is not the American language spoken too? And where English literature is read, is not American literature read there also?

assigned to him in a manner of which, I trust, every American citizen will be proud. Happily, gentlemen, this is one of those occasions-and l fear there are not many such-when the peace of two great nations may be preserved compatibly with the interests, the honor and integrity of each; and I am happy to believe, and nost sincerely do I hope, that the judgement of this country will also come to the same conclusion, that in the formation of the treaty just coucluded, there has been a conciliation, an openness, a straight-forwardness, a directness of purpose, upon both sides, without irritation, which have

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, it has been your good

pleasure to remember on this occasion; and justly do you

emember bim, for he has borne up the national honor, and

character, and interests in the laborious and arduous task

these two countries. [Cheers.] I did not expect to be called on to address you on this oceasion; for I have but lately quit the scene of other labors, fatiguing in a high degree : and I come from that utterly nca pacitated to address you in a manner becoming the occasion, or just to the subject. Allow me, therefore, to offer a sentiment which I hope will meet year approbation:

aid the foundation of a lasting and enduring peace between

THE MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: Too in respect the conciliating address, the eminent abilities, and persevering efforts, or the distinguished statesmen who have preserved the peace and welfare of the great commercial nations of the world, and laid broad and deep the foundations of regimenal and analysis friendship between them. dations of reciprocal and enduring friendship between them.

The following additional regular toasts were then read, and responded to by several gentlemen

5. Common Sense.-'The Diplomacy of the Nineteen 6. England and America .- May their active rivalry beget nore active friendship.
7. France and her Illustrious Monarch.—We sympathize

with both in their recent bereavement.

3. The Army and Navy of the United States,

9. Presperity to Commerce—Which, distributing to all regions the productions of each, and previding for the wants of all, binds in friendly intercourse the nations of the earth.

10: Success to Agriculture and Manufa wres—Which, in mutual dependence, combine to produce repare the necessaries and comforts of life.

11. The Peace of the World—Secured by the mutual in

12. The Memory of Washington.—
Whose honors with increase of Whose honors with increase of Ages grow As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow.

with that word — with that word

Life's dearest hopes and memories come,
Truth, beauty, love, in her adored,
The earth's lost paradise restored,
In the green bower of home.

We publish the speeches of Lord ASHBURTON and Mr. Evens, for their intrinsic worth and their interest to the public. We omit the others. which were merely in fulfilment of the arrangements of the Committee, from a feeling of self-

#### New-York Legislature. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31,

In SENATE, after some little debate, Mr. Fur-MAN's resolution to make appropriations for the continuance of the Public Works was laid on the table, 11 to 7. Mr. Root offered a resolution to appoint a Committee to inquire into the sale by the Comptroller of the Ithaca and Owego and Catskill and Canajoharie Railroads. Lost, 15 to

9. Mr. Dickinson offered a resolution calling again on the Comptroller for a report of the amount paid for public printing from 1835 to 1841, inclusive. His object, he said, was to sustain a statement he had made, which had been contradicted, that in 1837 the Editor of the Argus received more than \$40,000 for public printing. On motion of Mr. PAIGE, the resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

IN ASSEMBLY, Mr. STARR called up his resolution of inquiry into the sale of the Ithaca and Owego Railroad. An exciting debate followed and the consideration was finally postponed. The Apportionment bill then coming up, an amendment, offered by Mr. Loomis, to unite Saratoga, Fulton, South of Hamilton and Schenectady in the 15th District, was debated, with great personal acrimony and apparently with not the slightest desire on the part of the majority to come to a decision, up to the close of our advices from Albany.

IT It will be perceived; on reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. ALEXANDER KYLE, Professor of the Piano-Forte, Flute and Flageolet, resumes his instructions for the season at his residence, 41 Forsyth-street. Mr. K.'s reputation as a thorough and scientific musician is well and extensively established, and is an ample guarantee of satisfaction to his patrons and pupils.

TT THE LIPE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY, Nos. 1, 2, S and 4, beautifully printed, and stitched in a printed cover are for sale at this office. Each No. contains 48 large pages, Price 124 cents. Centlemen writing us by Mail and enclosing cash shall be supplied as fast as published.

IJ THE GREAT NATIONAL ANNUAL FAIR of the American Institute will open at Niblo's Garden October 10th, 1842. The 7th and 3th are receiving days. Notices from Exhibitors already indicatean immense display.

John Tyler's Predicament.

There can hardly be even a nominal friend of our accidental President who does not deeply compassionate the predicament in which his last folly has involved him. The man would seem ambitious to be known as no common apostate, but as one faithless to every principle and every profession of the honest portion of his career. Here he | Caine, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Hong Kong, and comes out with a flaming Protest against the right has published a schedule of laws for the govern of Congress to pass judgement on the conduct of the Executive, when he himself has most soleranly and publicly affirmed that right, in the light of a protracted and most able discussion, and under the solemn sanction of an official oath!

The case in which John Tyler expressly committed himself to the principle against which he now protests, was one every way stronger than that in which he now stupifies himself by deny ing it. Let us consider the facts: President Jackson 'took the responsibility' of discentinuing the Deposites of Public Moneys in the U. S. Bank in the recess of Congress, which assembled ten weeks later. John Tyler was then a Member of the Senate. The House indirectly sustained the President's course, though it declined to do so by a direct vote. The Senate decided differently. After a long and earnest discussion, that body passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President in the late Ex ecutive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

Here is a direct charge of usurpation preferred againt the President, in acts purely Executive, in which he had not obstructed or thwarted any action of Congress. This charge a faction of the Senate, including such men as Silas Wright and John Forsyth, agreed that the Senate had no right to make, and they argued this with especial force on the ground that the Senate was the Constitutional tribunal to try the President on such charges as these, and if they were true, the Senate were bound to presume that the House would present articles of impeachment, in which case the President had a right to an impartial trial, and not one from a Court which had prejudged the case. These views, expressed with all the power of Forsyth, all the subtlety of Wright, failed to make any impression on the majority of the Senate, including John Tyler, The resolution passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, TYLER, Waggaman, Webster—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton. Brown, Forsyth, &c.—20.

This resolution having been thus passed, Gen. Jackson sent to the Senate a Protest against it, which he desired to have extered on the journals of the Senate, but that body, after thorough discussion, voted not to receive it, in the following 1. " Resolved, That the Protest communicated to the Sen-

ate on the 17th inst. by the President of the United States, asserts powers, as belonging to the President, inconsistent with the just authority of the two Houses of Congress, and inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

2. "Resolved, That while the Senate is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and reacy to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Constitution and laws, and the usual course of business authorize him to transmit to it, it cannot recognize any right in him to make formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such protest on its journal.

journal.

3. "Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered on the journal. ournal. Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of

These resolutions, after thorough discussion, vere adopted by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clay-on, Frelinghuysan, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter. Preatiss, Preston, Robbins, Siisber, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinsen, TYLER,

NAY5-Messrs. Benton, Brown, Fersyth, &c .- 16.

Could any thing render more humiliating the osture of John Tyler ! -One word on the general pretence involved in

these Protests-for we cannot deem any answer to either of them necessary. Here we have had Messrs. Gilmer, C. J. Ingersoll, and now John Tyler, successively down upon the Report of John Quincy Adams on the Veto. If they have answered it to their liking, we are satisfied; if not, do let us have the answer, so formidably threatened. If there is any Loco-Foco or Guardsman who can controvert the plain and scorching truths of that Report, bring him on. But until then, let us have no more of this whining and scelding at the Whigs for not liking the apostacy which has cheated them out of the Administration confided to them by the People's votes. Are we snailblooded that we should bear meekly such a wrong -so fraught with National calamity and bitter mortification? No: the Whigs will speak of it, in Congress or out of Congress; and they will speak as becomes deceived and outraged Freemen. The

blame rests with the wrong-doer. But it is a dreadful thing to have Congress condemn the course of the President, said Gen. Jackson, and says after him John Tyler. Gammon! Every body, from one end of the country to the other, is opposing or censuring the acts of public men men from day to day; large public meetings are held frequently with the purpose of denouncing the action of the President or some other functionary. All the records of Congress must show that this or that House does or does not approve the course of the Executive; and whether this fact is set forth directly or indirectly, is of no possible consequence. It is a fearful thing in a public servant to deserve condemnation; it is a light matter indeed to be accused without deserving it, whether by Congress or a County Meeting. To raise an outcry like that of Capt. Tyler in this case argues a sensitiveness very unfavorable to the presumption of conscious rectitude. It is like the punished child, which seeks to drown the perception of its fault in the cries with which it receives its chastisement. In a President, it excites contempt rather than com-

RIGEMOND COUNTY AWARE!-The Whigs of Richmond County rallied on Wednesday night in their strength, at Rogers's Hotel in Richmond, to elect their Delegate to the Syracuse Convention. The meeting was numerous and enthusiastic, and WM. B. TOWNSEND was selected to represent the County at the Gubernational Convention. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Dr. A. Sidney Doane and others, and adjourned at a late hour, resolved to rescue their County from the hands of Loco-Focoism.

HENRY CLAY has consented to be present at a splendid Barbecue to be given to him on the 5th of October, the anniversary of the Battle of the Thames. Great preparations are making for his

Gov. King of Rhode-Island has issued his Proclamation indefinitely suspending the operation

PICKPOCKET .- As Mr. J. H. Gregory, of No. 71 Beekman-street, was on board the steamer South America yesterday morning, his pockets were picked of a gold watch, gold pencil-case, and pocket-wallet containing \$25 in money and a draft, the pickpocket escaping with his booty.

Late from China.

Just as we were going to press we received by the ship Horatio, Capt. Howland, Canton papers to May 14th, thirty days later than we had before. The Horatio has had the shortest passage ever made-being only 108 days direct from Can ton. Sir Henry Pottinger has appointed William ment of the Island.

INSELT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.-We hear hat a boat of the American Frigate Constellation when sounding in Salt Junk River, was warned off by the Chinese by some blank shots, which not being taken notice of, the Chinese fired at the boat with grape, which fell but little short of her. Commodore Kearney, we are told, has demanded satisfaction for this insult to the American flag, and it is said the Chinese have made the mo ample apology for the mistake; and the Ty-Tuck or Chinese Admiral of the station has paid a visit to the American Commodore at Wampoa. [Canton paper, May 14.

Sir Henry Pottinger arrived here on the 10th from Heng-Kong. H. E., it is said, will very shortly proceed to the northward in H. M. S. Blenheim, we suppose as soon as the transports rom Calcutta arrive at Hong-Kong. They were, many of them, we understand, seen by the Cincinnati near Pulo Sapate, and may be hourly expected, if their destination be Hong-Hong. It is supposed that many will sail direct for Chusan, ndeed the Singapore Free Press states them as ound for the latter port. Fine weather and the outherly monsoon have now set is, and a large orce may therefore in a very few days be concen rated at Chusan, whence we have no news later

than the 26th April. [Canton Press, May 14. On Dir. - The Chinese are making preparations to attack Hong-Kong. The force is variously esimated at ten to fifteen thousand men; and is to be composed of the elite of the Tartar troops in the neighboring provinces. [Canton, April 26.

On Dir.-The Chinese, under the command of high Tartar General, have been considerably reinforced, have rallied, re-occupied Tsekee, and threaten another attack on Ningpo. [Canton, April 26.

Portions of the Chinese ransom money have een distributed among the soldiers who disinguished themselves in the defence of Ninggo. Reinforcements are daily arriving, and there was good ground to believe that the British troops would ere long enter Peking.

The Emperor has issued his proclamation, deed at Peking, detailing with great pomposity the lestruction of the barbarian ship Nesbudda in the harbor, killing, as he says, 5 white, 5 red, and 22 black barbarians, and capturing 123 black men and 10 large guns. We have no room for the details this morning.

SUICIDE BY HANGING -The Coroner held an nauest on Wednesday at the house of Wm. Coxe, 195 Cherry-street, on the body of an unknown man aged about 50 years. The deceased lodged at the above house on Tuesday night, was called up to breakfast on Wednesday morning, dressed himself and looked out of the window, and about an hour afterwards was found lying inside of his room on the floor, with a rope around his neck and fastened to a hook in the wall, dead. He came home to the above house on Tuesday night intoxicated, was rebuked by the landlord, who is a temperance man, for being so, and promised not to repeat the offence. Verdict, that he committed suicide, by hanging himself with a rope in his bedroom.

F REV. ABEL BROWN, who recently adverised that he would prove all manner of evil things against Mr. Clay, is himself advertised by the Troy Temperance Minerva as having obtained a number of subscribers for that paper, returned the names in due form, but put the money in his own peculiar Sub-Treasury. Fark over Abel!

Miss WALTER, the sister of the late editor, Lynda M. Walter, Esq. has succeeded to the charge of that neatest and sprightliest of papers, the Boston Transcript.

A negro, a few days since, was entited over the river from Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky. by a white rascal named Bill Borlieu, who seized him and brought him before the Mayor on charge of being a runaway slave. He was discharged for want of evidence, but again seized by the white fellow and committed to jail. He was soon released however, as he was known to be free .-The white vagabond should have been made to take his place in the Penitentiary.

A constable named Dedman, at Florence, Ky., recently went to levy an execution on some property of a Mr. Dollens. The latter, armed with a gun, ordered him not to come near the house; the constable drew a pistol, and both fired. Both were severely wounded. Dollens was committed to jail, but soon made his escape.

The two One Thousand Dollar Bills which were stolen on Wednesday from a clerk in the employ of Nesmith & Co. were both exchanged in half an hour after they were stolen-one at the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, and the other at the Fulton Bank.

Oh! This Love'-words by Morris, and music by Russell-and the 'Manahatta Waltzes,' are the titles of two pieces of music published by

ATWELL, 201 Broadway. No ARREST .- The Quincy Whig says: The second attempt of Gov. Carlin, to apprehend Joe Smith and Rockwell, proved about successful as the first. When the officers arrived at Nauvoo, neither Joseph nor Rockwell were to be foundthey had either crossed the river into Iowa, or were secreted in that holy city. The Mormons treated the officers with every respect, and offered to assist them if necessary, in fulfilling their duty. The whole affair begins to look exceedingly like a farce, and this opinion is becoming very prevalent. We suppose all proceedings will stop here for the present.

A SHIPWRECK .- The brig Kilgryve, Joseph S. Bell, master, from Trinidad, boudd to Baltimore, iu ballast, went ashore in the blow on Wednesday, about 30 miles south of Cape Henry. The vessel bilged, and is a total loss. the captain and crew have been busily engaged in saving the materials, &c. The captain reports having seen a Bremen brig about two hours previous, which he thinks could not have escaped the beach.

DROWNED .- A stranger, apparently a foreigner, was drowned in the Erie Canal yesterday morning, near the Utica weigh-lock. ANOTHER .- One Dennis Staunton was drowned

on Wednesday evening last, while landing at Hudson from the steamboat Swallow. His body was found the next morning. [Albany Daily Adv. President OLIN arrived in town from Sara-

toga Springs on Saturday last in improved health. We understand that he officiated at prayer in the chapel of the University on Monday afternoon, and presided at a meeting of the Faculty in the evening. [Middletown (Ct.) Constitution. IF It has always been contended that pleasure and utility

were very rarely united; but this has certainly been done by Dr. Peters in his celebrated Lozenge preparations; for they are very agreeable to the taste and are still, beyond ong the most serviceable medicines that have ever been taken into the system. His Cough Lozenges cure all Coughs, Colds, and incipient Consumptions; his Cordial Lozenges relieve one from all the debilitating effects of the corenges reneve one from all the debittating effects of the oppressing warm weather, and his Worm Lozenges, for the cure of headache, feverishness convulsions, and all the symptoms of Worms in children or grown persons, are unrivaled. The principal offices are at 459 Broadway and 125

Every person should hear the wanderful powers of Ventrilsquism daily displayed by Mr. Harrington at the American Museum. The other attractions here are unusually interesting, including the wonderful Mermaid.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Correspondence of The Tribure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1842 To-day, at two o'clock, P. M .- the designated nour-was terminated the Second Seision of the Twenty-Seventh Congress, after a continuance of hirty-eight and a half weeks, and after effecting ill (within the power of Congress) or the promotion of the public good and prosperiy.

Numerous bills were disposed of and the mahinery of legislation was kept in rapid motion for he last few hours.

In SENATE, the bill from the House limiting the ale of the public Stock to par, and authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes in lieu of \$6,000,000 hereof, if not negatived, was passed: Yeas 19. Navs 9, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bagby, Bates, Bayard, Berlien, Choale, Courad Cuthbert, Evans, Fulton, King, Linn, Phelps, Per. er, Rives, Sevier, Smith of La., Tallmasge, Woodbury NAVS—Messrs, Alien, Benton, Clayton, Crittenden, Man-yum, Preston, Tappan, White, Woodbridge-9. Mr. BAYARD submitted his resolutions to exounge the Expunging Resolutions, and, as they

vere about to adjourn, he desired that they lie ver until the next session. Mr. BENTON submitted a substitute, (the same as offered at the extra session) and they were all ordered to be printed and entered on the Journal. After alternating once or twice in a few minutes from Legislative to Executive session, and vice versa, business was further transacted with

pen doors. Mr. Linn asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a balf bushel of petitions on the subject of the Oregon Territory. He stated that a bill was reported from the Select Committee declaring the title of the United States, but they had failed to press the subject on ecount of the recent negotiations with Lord Ash-

The Committee was discharged. Mr. King submitted the following resolution, hich was agreed to, viz:-

Resolved, usanimously, That the thanks of the Senate be resented to the Hoa W. P. Mangum, for the ability and uppartiality with which he has discharged the duties of resident pro tem, of the Senate. At different periods of the day, a variety of

large number of bills signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses respectively, and the President of the United States, who, as usual at the closing hours of Sessions of Congress, was on the ground ready to perform his duty in the sancioning of (expedient and constitutional) measures. Among the bills they perfected and eracted into aws, were the Fortification bill; the bill authorzing the construction of a depot for charts and

nessages were exchanged by the two Houses, and

instruments of the Navy; regulating the appointment and pay of expenses in the Navy; the Treasurv Note and Loan bill, (above mentioned); the bill providing for the support of the District Penientiary; joint resolution appropriating to defray he expenses of the American Legation at Mexico on account of the Santa Pe prisoners, &c. In the House, the bill to revive the Neutrality

Act was, after brief discussion, laid on the table. Much difficulty was experienced throughout the day from the want of a quorum.

A letter of Mr. WEBSTER, in vindication of

nimself with reference to the Sylvester case, was presented by Mr. Cushing, laid on the table, and The bill relative to contested Elections and the

New Distribution bill, were not among the many eceived from the President during the day, After enterchanging the usual messages with ach other and with the President. The two Houses adjourned.

Bankrupts,-Aug. 29. Jacob D. Fowler (late firm of Fowler, Gordon & Co.) perchant, N. V. John B. Waistell, merchant, N. Y. Edward Macomber merchant, recently of N. Y. low of

> CITY INTELLIGENCE. THURSDAY, Sept 1.

COURT CALENDAR .- THIS DAY .- COMMON PLEAS. Part1-Nos. 45, 107, 109, 111, 113, 141, 115, 117, 116, 121, 123, 125, 127, 131. Part 2-Nos. 98, 100, 102, 104, 109, 110, 114, 2, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 152. Superior Court .- Notes of Issue for the Inquest Calenfar of the September term must be filed on or before the

oth inst.

In the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, an action or assault and battery was brought by Honora Mulqueen grainst John O'Donnell. The defendant hires a house in part of which he lives and has a grocery store, and rents the emainder out. The plaintiff was a tenant of his and owed am some 10 or \$11 for rent. He demanded the keys (she being about to move) when difficulty took place and the plaintiff contends that she was violently assaulted. The Jury gave a verdict for plaint if of \$49.

POLICE OFFICE. - STEALING A HAT. - A man named Samuel Van Tuyne, was arrested and committed for stealing a hat worth \$3 25, from the store of James L. Hame, No. 8 Bowery.

THEFT OF A CART .- John Fountain was arrested and connitted on a charge of having on Wednesday evening stoles hand-cart worth \$12, from William Burnett, No. 14 Cours STEALING A PURSE AND MONEY .- A person named Georg

Vosey was arrested for stealing a purse containing a save reign, a \$3 bill, and also a \$2 bill of the broken bank of Burrillville, Rhode Island, from John Uncastle, No. 17 Frontstreet, which last was found in his possession, and he was itted to answer. STEALING FROM A VESSUL -James Reynolds, colored

nan, was arrested this morning for stealing the carpet from the cabin floor of the packet ship Gladiator, for which he was committed. The westel has been several times robbed before and since she has been in port.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Some two weeks since a Mr. Gold nberg was attacked in Barclay-street, at night, knocked lown and robbed of his gol i watch and \$5 in money, by man named Farrell Sheridan, a public porter, who there upon fled and escaped with his plunder. Mr. G. having referred his complainst Sheridan, a warrant issued and wa laced in the hands of other Relyea who this day success ed in arresting Sheridan, who was conducted to the Police Office and lodged in prison for trial.

STEALING FROM A STRANGER -A Young man from the south named Richard Robertson, having taken a stroil through the City, entered a strange house and there remained a short time, and was robbed of his gold watch, worth \$150, his breast-pin and pencil case, &c.; while there he drank something which he believes was drugged, as al onsciousnessness soon after left him, and he was finally aroused some hours afterwards, while lying on the sid walks at the corner of Water and Roosevelt-streets, by a man pulling off his boots, his watch, &c. being gose. Officer Joseph arrested a man named Charles Summers, who lives n a cellar at No 44 Orange-street, isospected of being con-cerned with some females in the robbery, and on his pre-mises the pocket handkerchief of Mr. Robertson was found but no other part of the property. Summers was committed

STEALING CLOTHING .- John Sharlburg was arrested and mprisoned for stealing an overcoat, two linea shirts, and other articles, from the house of John W. Wiemaen, No. 1

STEALING A DRESS AND PANTS .- Thomas Jones was arrested and committed for stealing a silk dress and a pair of pantaloons from Thomas Vernon, No. 69 Mulberry-street CORONER'S OFFICE .- DEATH BY DROWNING .-

The Coroner held an inquest at the Alms House in the Park, on the body of John Magnire, a native of Ireland, aged \$2 years, and on the body of Joseph McAlwee, also a native of Ireland, aged 32 years. The deceased were both engages on Wednesday in putting ballast on board the ship Swanton, lying at pier No. 10 East River, and a little after sundown dispute arose about ballast between the two deceased and a man named Clark, during which Maguire told McAlwee threateningly, that if he abused Clark he would whip him, then they were ordered on shore and went on the dock Maguire then squared off to strike McAlwee, who ap-Maguire then squared off to strike McAlwee, who appeared to wish to avoid it and to go home. A man named Core, who drove cart with Clarke, then stepped in between Maguire and McAlwee, when a blow was struck either by Maguire or another, which hitting McAlwee, he fell backward into the stip. Maguire reached down over the string piece of the dock to rescue McAlwee he lost his bilance, fell overboard also and before assistance could be afforded be was drowned, as was also McAlwee. The parties were under the influence of liquor at the time. Maguire kepts a small porter bouse in Tenth-street, near avenue D., but labored also. The testimony taken in the case was somewhat conflicting, and as several important witnesses could not be procurred, the case was adjourned over to to-morrow not be procured, the case was adjourned over to to-morro (Friday) morning, 8 o'clock.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA .- CAUTION .- Persons who wish BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—CAUTION.—Persons who what to obtain the true article will be careful to call for Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and see that the written signature of C. G. Bristol is across the cork of the battle. The reputation of this medicine is established from the numerous wonderful cures it has performed and is daily performing, all of which are substantiated, and the documents can be seen by calling at the store of WM. BURGER, No. 50 Courtlandt street. at the store of WM. BURGER, No. 50 Courtland street, or at Milhau's, 123 Broadway. Horace Greeley, Esq. Editor of this paper, will be pleased to salisfy any one who may call on him of the happy effect this medicine produced.

may call on him of the nappy enecting income in a family of his acquaintance.

Sold at wholesale and retail by WM. BURGER, No. 50.

Courtlandt-street, and at Milhan's Pharmacy, 183 Broadcourtlandt-street, and at Milhan's Pharmacy, 183 Broadcourtlandt-street, and at Milhan's Pharmacy, 183 Broadcourtlandt-street, and at Milhan's Pharmacy, 183 Broadaugust in the court of the